CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

MEXANDER III. CROWNED AT MOSCOW TITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

The Servets Thronged with People and Pasolled by Strong Guards of Soldiers-No se Admitted to the Kremita Without a Ticket. The Curonation Proclaimed by the Ringing of Bells and Thundering of Causon.

Moscow, May 27 .- At 7 o'clock this morning the beginning of the magnificent cere-Emperor and Empress of the Russias was an-gounced by the ringing for hundreds of bells nd by the thunder of artillery. Even at that early hour the streets were animate with throngs of people, and strong guards of oldiery patrolled all parts of the city and gave the scene a semi-martial appear-ance. Great bodies of military began, just betore 6 o'clock, to deploy along the route of the ion, four miles in length, and to occupy hestreets on either side, keeping the people back on the walks. All unreserved spaces the streets were filled by eager sightseers. while the windows, doorways, and housetops were let out at fabulous prices to visitors.

Those dignituries of the realm who were to take part in the actual ceremony of coronation assembled according to pre-arranged plans at the Cathedral of the Holy Assumption, within the walls of the Kremiin. These functionaries entered the magnificent building at just 75 A. M. At about 8 o'clock there followed in order the princes of foreign", Governments, the sobility of Russia and other States of Europe. and the special and regular ambassadors of foreign countries residing in Russia. The utmost care was exercised to prevent the admisson of any unauthorized or improper person. each one as he appeared at the entrance being required to exhibit a carefully prepared ticket of admission, which was subjected to the

seal one as no appeared at the cattraines being squired to exhibit a carrefully prepared ticket of simission, which was subjected to the catterial. At the request of Gen. von Schwinitz, Ambassador from Gormany, the state of the Aremin and the doors of the catterial. At the request of Gen. von Schwinitz, Ambassador from Gormany, the state of the seal properties of the catterial. At the request of Gen. von Schwinitz, Ambassador from Gormany, the state of the catterial. At the request of Gen. von Schwinitz, Ambassador from Gormany, the state of the catterial in superhily engined coaches, richly glidad as to thort and properties of the catterial of the catterial in superhily engined coaches, richly glidad as to thort and properties in the tribune, just outside the catterial in properties in the tribune, just outside the control of the catterial of the crowd that could be simited, the choir of longs channed the To bis many the control of the catterial of the crowd that could be simited, the choir of longs channed the To bis many the control of the catterial of the crowd that could be sufficient to the crowd that could be simited, the choir of longs channed the To bis many the catterial of the crowd that could be sufficient to the cro

their heads, after which they were conducted to the ancient thrones of lyory and sliver. Alexander occupied the historical throne of the Car Viadimir Monomague, while the Empress was seated in an armchair gilded and encrusted with jewels. The thrones were placed upon a dais erected between the two middle columns of the cathedral. Over the dais was a canopy of scarlet velvet, suspended from the arched roof, embroidered with gold and lined with sliver brocade, which was worked with the arms of Russis and all her dependencies in a most ingenious manner. In front of the thrones were two tables covered with gold cloth, upon which were placed the crowns, the orb, and the sceptre. None but foreign princes were accommodated with seats. The Hussian princes and dignitaries stood during the entire eremony, according to the custom of the Greek. The dignitaries of the reaim who were carrying the standard and seals of the empire took thair stand upon the steps of the dais. After their Majesties had been seated, the Micropolitan of Novgorod asked the Emperor, in a loud distinct voice. "Are you a true believer?" The Emperor, falling on his knees, read in reply, in a clear voice, the Lord's Prayer and the Aposies Creed of the Greek Church, the Metropolitan responding. "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee," and descending from the dais. The following customary summons was then three times repeated by the Bishop:

"If there be any of you here present knowing any impediment for which Alexander, son of Alexander, should not be crowned, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Eussias of Moscow, of Kieff, of Vladimir, of Novgorod: Czar of Razan, of Astrakhan, of Poland, of Stepris, of Kherson-Taurida, of Grous; Gosoudar of Pakoff; Grand Duke of Smolensk, of Lithuania, of Volkynia, of Podela, and of Finland; Prince of Esthonia, of Livoria, of Courland, of Stepris, of Moscow, of Wieff, of Vladimir, of Razan, of Polotsk, of Roof, and of the countries; Master of Grand Duke of the Survey of Stepris, of Stepris, o

syer."

After reading selections from the Gospel the Metropolitans of Novgorod and Kieff again ascended the dais and invested the Emperor with the imperial mantie of ermine, the Metropolitan of Moscow saying at the same time: Cover and protect thy people as this roke protects and covers thee." The Emperor responded. "I will, I will, I will, God helping." The Metropolitan of Novgorod, crossing his lands upon the head of the Emperor then invoked the benediction of Almghty God upon hin and his reign, and delivered to Alexander II, the crown of Russia who placed it upon his own head and assuming the sceptre and orb, took his seat upon the throne. He'then returned the insignia of his title to the dignitiaties appointed to receive them, and called the Empress, who know the before him. He touched her head lightly with the crown of the Emperor, and then formally crowned her with her own grown. The expression and the attitude of the Empress as she knelt was one of sympathy with her toyal bushand, and touched deeply the audence. The Car preserved throughout a grave and deeperous dignity and a nobleness of deheads on the pression and the admiration of all.

After the Empress had been duly invested with the intention and the later the Empress and with the intention of all.

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meanor, which also provoked the admiration of all.

After the Empress had been duly invested with the imperial mantle and their Majesties were both seated again on their thrones, the Archdeacon intoned the imperial titles and standard their servent of the care mony was faished the balls in all the churches of Moscow rang out in chorus, a salute of 101 guns was field and inside the cathedral the members of the imperial family tendered their congratulations to their Majesties. The Emperor then tasif and recited a prayer, at the end of which the distributions to their Majesties. The Emperor then tasif and recited a prayer, at the end of which the distributions to their Majesties. The Emperor the Richoport. The Richopo of Moscow said aloud, in chair of the nation a fervent prayer for the happiness of their Majesties. Shouts of "Long live the Emperor!" then rent the cathedral and were taken up by thousands outside and carried from mouth to mouth, until that part of the multitude who were unable to get inside even the ample acreage of the Kremlin caught the sound and waved it in a huge volume of huma rational to the remotest parts of the City, where it was speedily known that another the oathedral choir then sang the Te Deum.

Rurik, a prince of the Rus tribe, accepted the invitation, and in 862, along with his adventurous warriors, went to meet his voluntary subjects and settled in Novgorod. He gave to his new country the name of his own tribe. Thus Rus, or Russia, came to exist.

Rurik, the first crown bearer of Russia, gave to the free Slavs their first lesson in princely order. The propie were pushed to the back of the scene, and their masters, the crown bearers, began to play the principal role in the Russian historical drama, which has lasted over ten centuries.

In regard to enterprise and audacity the first Russian princes were not inferior to the other Northman princes, who often surprised the inhabitants of England. France, and Italy. Repostedly they appeared before the walls of Constantinople, and they extended their conquests to the foot of the Caucasian Mountains.

After the death of Rurik, his son being a minor, Oleg, his relative, ruled over the country. He transferred his residence to Riev, founded by Ascoid and Dir, who were also Northmen. He ordered that these men be killed, and as to Kiev he said: "It shall be the mother of Russian cities." And so it was Kiev is situated on the Dnieper, which was a great war and commercial route from the Baltie to Constantinople. Oleg continued to subdue the independent Slav tribes. He made a famous campaign against the Byzantines, going down the Dnieper with his warriors in 2000 boats, As he was prevented from reaching Byzantium by water, according to the old chroniclers, he hauled his boats on the shore, put them on wheels, spread his sails, and thus surprised the city. The Greeks were panic stricken. The Emperor Leo VI. the Wise, agreed to pay a large contribution, and signed a humiliating treaty. Oleg hung his shield on the Golden date of Byzantium, in token of his victory, and reurned home on his boats, now rigged with sitk sails. The people called him the sooth-sayer."

Leo strove hard to get goods enough to satisfy his drubus, or standing militia. Twice he

Grate of Byzantium. In token of his victory, and returned home on his boats, noy rigged with silk sails. The people called him "the sooth-sayer."

Bor strove hard to get goods enough to satisfy his draine, or standing militis. Twice he made war against Constantinopie. The first time, however, almost all his boats, about 1,000 in number, were destroyed by Greek fire. The second time he got a contribution. But his own subjects proved more dangerous than the siy Greeks. The Dreviliane seized Igor, bent down two young trees, tied his legs to them, and then let them go. Thus Igor perished.

But the Dreviliane paid dearly for the murder. Olga, the widow of Igor, became their ruler. She set on lire and destroyed Korosten, the chief town of the Dreviliane, and buried alive their deputies who came to her to pray for pardon and mercy. Olga, however, was the first one who went from Russia to the kingdom of heaven." as the chroniclers say. She was the first Russian ruler who accepted Christianity. But she could not prevail with her people to give up their heathen gods.

Olga's son, Sviatoslay, was perhaps the most knightly of all the Russian princes. "I am coming against you" was the eastomary message by which he warned his enemies. Though he could fight and die like a hero, he could not stand the mockery of his men, and for that reason he refused to accept Christianity, for his men used to say that the Christian religion, being a religion of love, was good only for women and unit for warriors. Like his men, Sviatoslay ate horsefiesh and slept on the bare ground, his saddle serving him for a pillow. He severely nunished the Petchenegues, the vanguard of the horrible Tartars, and gloriously fought the Greek armies commanded by the brave Emperor John Zimisces. The Russian prince wanted to rule on the Danabe, in Buiguria, which he had already conquered. But the Greeks proved too strong for the barbarian Slavs. "The dead have no shame," said Sviatoslav, and the left on the battlefield 15,000 of his men. The Greek Emperor wante

On his way home Sviatoslay was surprised and killed by the Petchenegues on the Dniepor rapids, and the Petchenegue chief made himself a drinking cup out of his skuli.

The three sources of the Postle. The three sons of Sviatoslav quarrelled among themselves for the crown, Jaropolk, the oldest, was killed by Oleg, who, in his turn, perished at the hands of his younger prother, valdimir, valdimir waged bloody wars against the Poles, Lithuanians Livonians, and some of the Slav tribes. He had five wives at once and 800 concubines, yet this man became the apostle of Russia. He declined to accept the Mohammedan religion because it for-

after which the Emperor ungirt his sword, and, accompanied by the Emprores and numerous tuary. There the Metropolitan of Novgored atonited the Emperor's created, evidence of the Sym, for these had no counting a scialining. The Andhands, at the same time scialining. The Andhands, at the same time scialining and the Sym, for these had no counting scialining. The Andhands, at the same time scialining and the Sym, for these had no counting scialining. The Andhands at the same time scialining and the Sym, for th

Jews, who monopolized the collection of taxes, and by their extortion enraged the people. They were mobbed and their property was destroyed.

Under Vladimir, the Monomachist, Russia saw some order, though wars were continued as before. Vladimir made a successful campaign against the Greeks. The Emperor Alexis Comnenus sent to Vladimir, through the Bishop of Ephesus, as presents, a chalice of cornelian stone which once belonged to the Roman Emperor Augustus, a crown, and a throne. The Bishop also crowned Vladimir as sovereign of Russis. The crown and the throne of the Monomachist are preserved to this day in the Kremlin as the most precious inheritance of the Cars. The Russian Monomachist, being the grandson of the Greek Monomachist, is regarded as the prototype of Russian autocrats. But these, though they possess the crown of the Monomachist, lost his spirit long ago. In his will Vladimir said to his children: "Do not put to death either the innocent or the guilty, for there is nothing more sacred than the life and soul of a Christian." He said also that during his life he had made 32 campaigns, had imprisoned more than 100 Khans to whom he afterward granted liberty, and had drowned over 200 Khans in rivers. He said he used to catch wild horses with his own hands, and many times had been trampled down by wild bulls, stags, boars, and bears, and had received numberless wounds. "Yet," he concluded, "God aiways preserved me." The Monomachist was one of those princes who used to decide battles by single combat.

Under the successors of the Monomachist anarchy continued. Northward from Kiev, which represented the Russia of the steppes, was the Russia of the forests, and the latter soon crushed the city of Vladimir, the espital of his princedom, Suzialis, and disputed the supremacy of Milslav of Kiev. Andrew attucked Kiev and took it by force. "Many times, said Karamzin, the mother of Russian cities has been attacked and oppressed. Several times ashe has opened the Golden Gate to her enemies, but never before has she

taken by force. To their eternal shame, the victors forgot that they were Russians. During three days they robbed not only houses, but also convents and churches, and even the cathedrals of St. Sophy and of Dime. They carried away the precious holy images, the priestly ornaments, the books, and even the bells." cathedrals of St. Sophy and of Dime. They carried away the precious holy images, the priestly ornaments, the books, and even the bells."

Andrew preferred this sacrilegious booty to the throne of the Monomachist. He carried away to his capital the miraculous image of God's mother, painted, according to tradition, by St. Luke. Riev, being dishonored and robbed, lost its prestige. The princes of Smolensk, of Tehernigoff, and of Galicia assumed also the title of Great Prince. Now the centre of political gravitation had been removed from the Dnieper to the Volga, the city of Vladimir being on the Klisams, a tributary of the Volga. The third Russian capital had also its Golden Gate and its Church of Dime. Andrew treated both princes and Boyards as his subjects. He was a true autocrat though a premature one, and was assassinated by his Boyards.

About the same time in Galicia another autocrat in embryo ruled. Pope innocent III, tried to induce him to bring about the union of the Greek Church with the Roman Church, and proposed to make him a great King by blessing him with the sword of St. Peter. Has the Pope's smissary, drawing his sword. "While I wear this on my side I don't need anybody's."

THE YOKE OF THE TARTARS.

Pope's emissary, drawing his sword. "While I wear this on my side I don't need anybody's."

THE YOKE OF THE TABTARS.

In the thirteenth century the Tartar bordes appeared in Russia. On account of the prevailing anarchy, the numerous little crown bearers could not combine their forces to defend their land against the common enemy. One princedom after another was swept away by the all-destroying Tartar was. The Khans celebrated their victories on boards laid upon the bodies of Russian princes, both dead and alive. For two centuries and a half both the princes and their subjects became prisoners to the terrible Tartars. Then the Russian princes wore the crown, not by the right of inheritance, not by the people's election, and not by God's grace, but by the Khan's grace. Without the Khan's ukass no Russian princes with the Khan's ukass no Russian princes with the Khan's orders.

Now the Russian crown bearers became tax collectors for the Tartar Khans. They waged wars against each other and killed one another in the name of the Khan. Sometimes even the Khan's ordered them to stop their desolating wars. The princes considered it the greatest favor when the Khan condescended to give them Tartar princesses for wives. Of all the Russian princes, those of Moscow were the most obedient servants of the Khan, and that is why they became the most powerful rulers, while their rivals were ruined. At home the Moscow princes played the roles of their Tartar masters. Strange it is that Moscow grew and gained strength by shedding the blood of martyrs, the sainted Princes Michael and Dmitry of Iver, for instance.

During the Tartar yoke the Russians had one brave and wise prince, Alexander, the Newsky (1252-1263). He crushed the Swedes and the Knights of the Order of Sword Bearers who invaded his country, and yet this here deemed it wise to prostrate himself before the Khan. The Church canonized him, and Peter the Great Prince of All the Russias, while had been dispersed by the princes of Elevi Being the save the first who styled h

The Princes by the Khana trues, introduced in the Princes by the Khana trues, introduced in the Princes of the interest of the In his never and Association Commentaria Herberstein says:

While on the throne he (Vasily) was surrounded by his body guards of sobile birth, with high white fair cape on, dressed in long cartains of white slik satin, and armed with solver battle axes.

Vasily destroyed another reguiblic, Pskov.

THE THANT SURNAMED THE TERRIBLE.

Ivan the Terrible was an out-old ment both of the Byzantine authernt and de Terriar Khan. The title of Great Prince was no insignificant for him, and so he cailed him self the Cart, by which title the Russians used to address only the Khans. Ivan became ruler when only three years old. On reaching his thirteenth year, he ordered that Prince Shuisky, the head of the temporary Gorarmment, be thrown to hunting doors, which tore him to pieces. That was his first independent act as ruler, and the Russians realized that their little crown bearer had become a real master. He established the oprehame, the gendarmes of to-day, From their sandlies hung does heads and brooms, which signified that they were always ready to cuit off the heads of the Cart's commiss and to sweep treason from the face of Russia. The culturatic three Kranthiwas head in the Terrible, which lasted fully helf a century, What tortures did he not try? What ways of putting to death did he not practice? But then he was pious, too. He ordered the priests of the convent of St. Kyrile to pray for the repose of the souls of his own victims. In his list, or synadic, there are found 3.470 names, many of which were accompanied with these suggestive words, and family or "and sons" or and family and servants, "There is also found this eloquent item: Lord remember the souls of Thy servants, the Novgorodians, 1.595 in number!" The Terrible put to death the Boyards not only with their families and servants, but also with their cattle and the fishes in their lakes: No doubt the Cart surpassed the Khan. However, Ivan found on the shoth has a fine of the price of the servant of the price of the servant of the price of the servant of the pr

crown was placed on a Tartar's head. However, Boris was a very intelligent ruler. It was he who first sent Russians abroad to study the sciences and arts. He built the church tower of Ivan the Great and cast the Czar bell. He feared the intrigues of the Romanoffs who claimed the crown, for one of the wives of the Terrible was Anastasy Romanoff. Many of them were tortured and exiled by Boris, and one of them, Theodore, was forced to become a monk. Butthe son of that Romanoff monk was by and by made a Czar. Under Boris the frae peasantry were turned into serfs.

A young vagabond monk, while secretary to the Patriarch Job, learned some State secrets, and a strange idea entered his mind. "Do you believe that some day I shall become the Czar of Moscow?" he used to say to the other monks. Afterward he threw off his cassock, put on the military eaftan, and became an intrepid Cossack. Then he turned impostor, and proclaimed himself the Czarevitch Dmirry, averring that he had miraculously escaped the murderers' hands. The Poles embraced his cause, and at the head of the Polish cavalry the impostor entered Russia. Meanwhile Boris died, and his son Theodore became an ephemeral Czar. The impostor entered Moscow, killed Theodore, was recognized by the mother of Dmirry as her son, and was duly crowned as Czar (1605). Soon, however, the Boyards raised an insurrection, the Czar impostor was killed, his body, ornamented with a fool's cap, was burned, and his ashes were fired from a cannon.

Again the crown was at the people's disposal. But before the deputies arrived at Moscow the Boyards put the Czar's crown on Vasily Shuisky, a Boyard, who headed the conspirators against the impostor. In the provinces they learned almost simultaneously that the Czarwitch Dmitry, saved by God, had ascended the throne; that it was a false Dmitry, who, by the devil's assistance, had polluted both crown and throne, and that a new Czar, Vasily, ruled in Moscow, Vasily was rather a constitutional Czar, his powers being limited by the Boyards, Coune

THE SHADOW OF THE ROMANOFFS.

a monk. Afterward the ex-Czar was brought to Warsaw by King Sigismund as a trophy.

THE SHADOW OF THE ROMANOFFS.

From 1610 to 1613 there was an interregnum, and the Russian crown was at stake. Polish regiments occupied the Kremlin, the Swedes took Novgorod, the Cossacks ruied in the south. There were half a dozen impostors. A thousand parties quarrelied and fought within the country. There was no Czar: the Patriarch was in prison, and so there was no authority in Russia. Under such circumstances the people took authority in their own hands, and saved the country from dissolution and anarely. On the suggestion of a butcher, Minin, money was raised, a militia was formed, the Poles and Swedes were driven away, and a National Assembly (Zemsky Sobor) was convoked. The Deputies elected to the throne young Michael Romanoff, as the nearest relative of the extinguished Rurik family. Michael was Czar in name rather than in fact. His father, now Pallaret, styled himself the Patriarch of All the Russias and Great Sovereign. Neither the Patriarch nor his son, the Czar, undertook anything of importance without the consent of the people's representatives. Such was the beginning of the rule of the Russias, Little Russia. Under Alexis another Russia, Little Russia, was annexed to the Czar's crown. But a great popular insurrection, headed by Razin, broke out and nearly shook off the Romanoffs' rule. It was a bitter protest against autocracy. Razin, however, being defeated, explated his rebellion on the pale. Then the Patriarch his rebellion on the death of Theodor Michaelovitch, Russia had two crown bearers at once, Ivan Y and Peter I., neither of whom, however, ruled until years had passed, the first being weak both in body and mind, and the second being a minor. Their sister Sophy ruled, assuming the

Soon Ivan VI., who had spent his whole life over twenty-three years, in prison, was also killed.

refuge. Gen. Crock operates from the west or Sonora side of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and on the Chinahua side the Mexican commanders are evidently operating. In the two forces the serfholders; a war of the freedom-loving Cossacks against autocraey; a war of the old believers for religious freedom. But Russia proved strong enough not to be coered into granting any of these liberties. The seventielity year in the century is an ominous year for the Czars. In 1570 the Cossacks, under Ermak, disregarded the iron rule of Ivan the Terrible, and baffled all the efforts of the Czar's officers to subdue them. In 1670 there was a bloody insurrection of the peasantry and Cossacks under Razin. In 1770 there was a nother popular insurrection under Pugatcheff. In 1870 the Nihilists began their active operations. Strange coincidence! The latter, though not assisted by peasantry and Cossacks have proved more dangerous for the autocrats than all the peasants and Cossacks combined. Catherine succeeded in destroying the southern kussian republies. the Cossacks combined. Catherine succeeded in destroying the predecessors had destroyed the northern of the province of the Dneiper, the Don, and the Volga, as her predecessors had destroyed the northern of the predecessors had destroyed the north

as her predocessors had destroyed the northernones—Novgorod, Pskov, and Vialka. She gave more than 18,000 free peusants to her lovers as sorfs. A mild form of serfdom she turned into voritable slavery. Yet she used to say. Nations are not made for sovereigns, was convoked, for the last time, the National Assembly (1766). Poland lost her independence, and King Stanishs was brought to Grodno. Catherine asked her surgeon to bleed her in order, as she said, to get rid of the last drop of German blood. She studied philosophers, corresponded with Voltaire, wrote essays and plays, and composed. The A B C of the Grandmother." Hussian literature and art had a golden age under the "Russian Semi-ramis."

Paul I., the son of Catherine, was a born despot. He ordered that sil carriages should be stopped upon his appearance on the streets, andthat not only men, but also women, should kneel at sight of him, be it fair weather, rainy, orfsnowy. He directed fashions by his ukases. He denounced the French republic, and forbade the use of the words. "clizen" and "society." The French King Louis XVIII, was invited by him to reside at Mittau, with a pension of 260,000 roubles per annum. Paul used to say: In Russia there are no men of consequence oxegot those to whom I chance to speak, and they only while I am addressing them. But he was wrong, for there were found. He was invited by him to reside at Mittau, with a pension of 260,000 roubles per annum. Paul used to say: In Russia they are the season of the sacred city of Moscow resonate his studies of the sacred city of Moscow resonate and the Marselinies, and Napoleon. Alexander I., the Blossod, son of the murdered leaped processed to be a republican. He dramed of institutions; but when "a human avalanche" had been hurled agrainst Russia by Napoleon I., alexander Littuel autocard. In 1812 the walls of the sacred city of Moscow resonate him the converse of the continue of t

A thousand years ago our ancestors called the prince from beyond sea to establish order in our land. A thousand years have passed, and yet there is no order it is a good time for the princes to return beyond sea.

It expressed the idea of the Nihilists, who, being republicans, preach death to Czars and Czardom,

Mild, sweet, and delicate. Our new brand. Goodwin

MURDER MOST FOUL.

The Crime Just Discovered, Although Con mitted Nearly a Year Ago. DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27 .- Evidence of a

most foul murder committed near Winterset in Madison county, nearly a year ago, was dis-closed yesterday. Near the middle of June last William Newell, an aged wood sawyer, suddenly disappeared from Winterset. Previous to his disappearance the neighbors had noticed symptoms of domestic trouble in the Newell household, which was doubtless caused by his attentions to two women known as the Cheek girls. As the latter left town about the time of Newell's disappearance, it was supposed that girs. As the latter left town about the time of Newell's disappearance, it was supposed that the trio had run away together, and the affair was soon forgotten until the developments of yesterday brought the circumstance vividity to mind by the discovery of the missing man's remains in the woods several miles from Winterset, where they had been buried. The evidence which led to the discovery was furnished by Charles Fugh, new serving out a term in the penitentiary for horse stealing, lie first communicated the fact of the killing to the prison authorities, who informed the Sheriff of Madison county. Fugh said that the murder had been done by one done Hammer, who had requested Pugh to assist in the burial, and that he could point out the sort where the grave was made. The convict was accordingly brought to Winterset, Hammer having been previously arrested, and in company with the Sheriff drove out to the spot indicated. A few minutes work with showels discussed a dead leady in an advanced state of decomposition. There was a builet wound in the head, the skull was fractured, and the throat had been cut. The false teeth, shoes, and clothing left no doubt that the remains were those of the missing man.

"Fugh testified at the Coroner's inquest that ing man. Pugh testified at the Coroner's inquest that

doubt that the remains were those of the missing man.

Pugh testified at the Coroner's inquest that Hanner had first proposed to him that they rob Newell, who had just received about \$400 pension money. He was to be entited to Hanner is by the presence of the Check girls. The inter were promptly on hand, but neither Newell nor Hamner appeared that night. The next doy Hanner came alone. Pugh asked after Newell, and the answer was that he had concluded not to come. After dinner Hamner called Pugh out of the house, and tood him that he had killed Newell, and that his body was out in the woods near a big tree. The two went out there and there lay the dead man, Hamner explained that while passing through the timber he fell slightly benind Newell and shot him in the back of the head with a revolver. Newell did not drop, but sprang into the air, turned, and kieked the revolver out of his hand, and cried. Murder! several times, and said: "John, I didn't think you would be mean enough to kill me." They then clinched, and in the scuffle Hamner pleked up the revolver and fired two more shots, but without effect. He then threw Newell down and cut his throat. Hamner also said that he got \$270 in cash, which he hid under the fence some distance away, and which was also shown to Pugh. He said that after the killing he went to his father's barn and stayed all night. Going back to the spot the next morning, he found that his victim was alive, and he finished him with a rock.

The testimony was verified in its minutest details by the appearance of the dead body. The gash in the throat, the bullet holes, and the fractured skull were there. It is also proved that Hamner had borrowed a revolver from a neighbor previous to the murder, and had returned it afterward.

GEN. CROOK IN SONORA.

His Field of Operations on the West Side of the Sierra Madre Mountains. EL Paso, Texas, May 27 .- The Times, which

has been paying great attention to Gen. Crook's movements, has details from Chihuahua, from Mexican sources, of a positive character. Gen. Crook's operations are now reported to be in the region of the headwaters of the Yugin River, which runs across Sonora and empties into the Gulf of California. It is a very broken and rugged region, and has long been the Apaches' refuge. Gen. Crock operates from the west or Sonora side of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and

received the following despaten this morning:
To Gen. R. K. Dram.

Nothing authentic yet heard here in regard to Gen.
Crook. Thave daily communication with the Mexican
military commander in Paso del Norte, who assures me
I shall be promptly informed of any news received from
the military headquarters at Chilowhan. The commanding Guerai of the Mexican forces in Chilushua
has also given me like assurances.

Figure 1888, Commanding.

has also given me like assurances.

Frencher, Commanding.

St. Paul. May 27.—The Pioneer-Press prints copies of an official telegram which will set at crost the question of Gen. Crook's liability to trial under a charge of disobedience of orders. They are as follows:

Headquarens Military Divisor or the Pacific, Pursus San Francisco, March 31, 1883.

**Commanding General Department of Artiona, Whipple Entractions Just received from the General of the Artiva authorize you, under existing orders, to destroy hostile Apaches, to pursue them regardless of department of authorize and to proceed to such points actual deem advisable. He adds that Gen. McKenzie's forces will concerne to the fullest extent.

By order of Major-Gen. Schoneid. Kaltor, A. A. G.

PETER'S PENCE IN BROOKLYN

Recent Letter on the Collections.

Collections were taken up at all masses in he Catholic churches of Brooklyn and outlying lowns vesterday for the Pope. Exact returns are not usually obtainable until several days after the collections. The Rev. Father Keegan, the Vice Chancellor of the Brooklyn diocese and pastor of the Church of the Assumption, in Jay and York streets, said to his congregation at the early morning mass that he desired the collection for the Pope should be something to loast of. At the high mass he expressed a similar wish. In the evening he found that the collection was \$150, a little over a third more than it was last year. He said to a reporter last avening.

collection was \$150, a little over a third more than it was last year. He said to a reporter last ovening:

"I had it on my mind several times to make a special effort to make the Pope's collection a notable one this year, on account of the criticisms over this imaginary Irish letter. I call it imaginary because I have not seen it. Neither have you. I did not however, make any effort for it escaped me until last night. Had I stirred up the parishes I believe there would be \$6,000 more collected than there has been."

The collections in the Cathedral were said to be a little larger than usual.

At the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Williamsburgh, Father Malone announced at all services the collection for the Pope, dwelling on the necessity that all Catholies should stand by him now. In the afternoon he found that the collection was one-third less than it was last year, or about \$75. He said to a reporter that he had heard loud complaints against the Pope's letter, and he was of opinion that the collection had fallen oft on that account. He noticed that there were less people in attendance at the masses than is usual. This he attributed to a desire on the part of his parishioners not to pay into the fund for the Pope.

"I have been told all along," said Father Malone, "by people that the Pope had no business to medidie with the Irish in the way he did. Their greatest source of complaint was however, the last paragraph in the letter about Parnell. Any one who speaks the truth will say that the Pope's collection was hurt by his letter."

Father Hartnett of the Church of St. John

lotter."
Father Hartnett of the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Willoughty and Lewis avenues, said his collection was a little more than it was last year, though his parish had been divided.

Jay Gould's Yacht Nearly Finished.

PHILADELPHIA. May 27 .- Jay Gould's yacht Atsianta i will make her trial trip about two weeks hence. The engines were run on Saturday night under a full pressure of steam, and they gave entire satisfaction. About 230 men are at work upon the vessel. The Alameda, for the Oceanic Steamship line, will make her trip about the middle of July. Mr. Oranip said that when the work now on hand in their yard is completed hundreds of their employees will be thrown out of employment. The number has already been reduced from 1.300 to 1.000 men.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTEES.

Politest of the Car Drivers-Why he Stopped

his Car Suddenly and How the Passengers and the Excitable Conductor Took It. One of the gorgeous new open cars of the Third avenue line was passing smoothly through Chat-ham street at noon yesterday. The driver's face was decorated with a good natured smile. In the middle of a block he suddenly applied his brake

In the middle of a block he suddenly applied his brake and violently brought the car to a standard. The effect upon the passengers was novel. They coasted along the smooth longitudinal seats towast the end of the car. A thin man was squeezed against the end of one seat until his breastlone looked like this cales of a sextile, and the obserily of a fat man in the end of the seat was ballooned into the upper part of his best collection. The driver seemed to be marked of the trouble had research. The craise of the contract and moved looked of the research of the contract and moved looked to the payernest. A smile of great breastle and moved looked to ward the payernest. A smile of great breastle and moved looked to ward the payernest. A smile of great breastle and moved looked was played around his mouth. He took off his bettered has dourished it with exercimonus contracts while more ewestly and broadly, and said. "How do, Charley, Where you been?"

Charley was standing near the curistone with a young woman. "Jost kin over the bridge," he responded. "Where're you going?"

The Howers. Cood day."

"Jost How was standing the bell violently during the driver, as he smiled with increased liberality and howed with more elaboratelers. The conductor had rung the bell violently during the driver; intile exchange of courtesies. He now yelled. "What div yer mane to shop in the models as the block and saak to yer indifficults? Go wan, now, or I'll repairt ye to the company."

The driver looked around at the conductor with great cooliness, smiled, doffed his hat with almost as moch collections, smiled, doffed his hat with almost as moch politeness as he had used upon his friend Charley, said. "Certainly, str." bestowed a giance of series good neture upon the passenger, and started his horses.

Commissioners Starr Stephenson and Tain-Commissioners Starr, Stephenson, and Tain-ter and Superintendent Jackson were at Castic Garden early Sesterday morning, awaiting the arrival, by the Nevada, of 184 Swiss immurants, prosolytes to Mornion-ism, most of whom, it was said, were papers. They were recruited, according to United States Count Frank were recruited, according to United States Commistrant, it Mason, in the streets of Hasle, Switzerland, and shipped here at the experise of the commune.

When they got here it besked as it thousal Mason had made a mistake. The suspects their fine castle tharden in company with 217 British, and 12 benndinavian converts to Morniogism, 14 returning missionnesies, and Elder Renj E. Rich. They were well dressed and approach looking. Commissioner Stars said he had never seen a better set of immigrants. Most of them came in tenniles. There were about 126 men. One third of the party were children, and the real-women. They had \$4,050.

The Swiss immigrants denied having teen simpled at the expense of the commissioners as exertained that they had not been. The whole party left for the West in an atternoon train.

The Lion and the Engles.

Mrs. Parnell spoke at the ratification and reorganization meeting of Branch 19 of Pariell Land League in the basement of St. Vincent Ferret's Church last evening. She said she had not heard from her son recently. She hoped his quietate indicated the approach of a crisis in Irish affairs.
"I am anxious to hear," she continued, "that the Cont

"I am auxious to hear," she continued, "that the Car of Russia has escaped assassination, because I behave him to be one of Ireland's greatest friends. A great hig war in the East is what Fugland most dreads. It thus country is involved in this war, which seems to be on the point of occurring, there will be no death as to the result. The eagles of Russia, France, Austria, Iraly, shall the United States will be arrayed against the Fritish lion. The combination will be so powerful that England will be forced to loose her hold upon Ireland. My sorts silence may be regarded as indicating that a great opportunity is coming for Ireland and a time of disaster for England."

Chief Rossa Not at the Fentan Picale.

About a thousand excursionists went on the Fenian Brotherhood's picnic to Excelsion Grove, on the Hudson, yesterday. Chief O'Donovan Rossa was not there. He was said to be in Roston. Green, orange, and white ribbons adorned the buttonholes in the members' coats, and the Committee of Arrangements were large coats and the Committee of Arrangements were large bright green badges. The Emmet Guards were there in emerald green uniforms. The barges stopped one hour at the grove. As the excursionists were coming on board to return to the city, a line of men leaned against the railing on the pier to see the voting women, with flowers and apple blossoms in their bands, pass through to the boat. A length of railing broke and three men fell into the water. They were not members of the Brotherhood. Two of them, on the way down the river, took an overdose of precaution against colds and fell to fighting about nothing. The Emmet Guards quelled them. Pipers and fiddlers piped and fiddled, and everybody danced all day.

Central Labor Union.

P. J. Gallagher presided at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday afternon at Claren-don Hall. Reports were received from various trades unions favorable to the Saturday half holiday. It was announced that the eight packets had resolved to join announced that the cigar packers had resolved to join the union. Several delegates reported that their unions had formally endorsed the principle of independent political action by the combined organizations of trades unions. The automoceanent that the World office would be in the union was applicated.

A long and acrimomous discussion occurred on a motion that the organizations represented in the Central Labor Union be requested to report their numerical strength. This was generally opposed by the represented by a vote of it to L. It was said that this would give the throm attrength, that the was not give the throm attempt, by showing that it was not

Three Wanderers from Egypt.

George Santiago, his brother Antonio, and their sister Francisca, institutes of Alexandria, Egypt, appealed to the authorities at Castle Garden for assistance. They showed a letter from Almont Barnes, United States lonsul at Curacoa. West Indies, describing them as ref. Consul at Coracoa. West limits, describing them as refagers from Alexandra. It stated further that they were
christians, and limit at the hombardment of Alexandria
that the state of the state of the state of the
Mohammedia feroweritzers. The same of the other from
wannering around Broostra in Sarreign Mr. Barnes
recommends them to charity, and the recommendation
for the firm of the state of

The Twenty-second at Church.

The Twenty-second Regiment, 400 strong, narched down Broadway to Grace Church yesterday afternoon in white coats and blue belingts. They carried afternoon in white coats and blue helmets. They carried no arms except that the onicers had their side arms. The command filed into the church, occupying half the news next the chancel. The Rev. William N. Dunnell, rector of All Saints' Church and chaptain of the regiment, preached the annual sermon, directing much of his discourse to the small body of voterns who had the place of honor in front. The Rev. Dr. H. S. Fotter, rector of drace Church, conducted the regular services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Plang. After the service the troops marched up Broadway at a smart gail, swinging their arms in an old fashion. It is but once a year that they march without their rifles to steady them.

Brought To by a Pistol Shot.

Policeman James Ahern of the Fifth street squad saw two men at I o'clock yesterday morning breaking into the shoe store at is Third avenue. They ran up the avenue. Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets Ahern, after warning them, fired, and hit one of them, Marion Callahan of 324 East Thirty sixth, effect in the richt arm, inflicting a sight wound, but one sufficient to bring him to a standstill. He was sent to Hella wie Hospital. His companion, Francis Ludiow of 312 East Seventy-fourth street, was arrested at Fafteenth streetly another policeman and locked my.

Quaker Meetings Regun.

"The Friends' Yearly Meeting began yesterday and will continue until Thursday. All the exercises will be held in the Friends meeting houses at Fifteenth streat and Rutherford place. The ministers who spoke at yes and nutherford place. The ministers who speke at yes terdar's religious services were Sinderland S. Gardner of Macedon, N. V., Samuel S. Ash of Phinadelphia, Sinder Gilland of Attlederothi, Ph., Isaac When Wisson of Canada, and Mrs. Mary S. Lapitnesst of termer shape. The Orthodox Primada held investings reviewday in the meeting house at 144 East Twentich attent.

Recognized After Pive Years.

Bridget Campbell of 466 West Thirty-fourth attacking her and breaking dishes. At the Thirty-seventh street police station Policeman Alsanin recognized him as a prisoner with had emaped from from the Centre street in INTS. Garagan was an the way from the General Sessions to the Founds and was avertified trial for highway robbery. He was held at Jederson Market yearring.

Battering a Pullceman.

Policeman King found Michael Collins of 451 West Twenty seventh street, James Medicain of 551 West Twenty sixth street, and Shannon of 444 West west Twenty-sight street, and Sommon of 434 West Twenty-sighth street on Saturday night. He inter-fered gaid they turned on him snocked him them, and kicked him. He lost his hat an irreceived two Discs eyes. Other policemen came to him sessione. Sign-non excepted but Collins and McGrath were arrested. They were committed at Jefferson Market yestoriasy.

A Sunday School Camping Out. A little white tent pitched at the corner of 120th street and Seventh avenue attracted the attention of the hundreds who sped by achied fast horses center

Temperance Tracts for Firemen

Reports made at the anniversary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the People's Church, in West Edy third street, last night aboved that the sole work of the year had been the distribution of \$4.000 pages of temperance literature, especially among the New York Bremen.

The Trenton Times,

The most successful paper ever published in New Jersey. Newsy in character and independent in thought.—ade.